

POLICE PROMOTE TERRORISM

LAPUKHIN'S ARREST REVEALS RUSSIA'S GRAVEST DANGER.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—In the trial of a group of revolutionary students here last month the crucial scene of their conversion from political agitation to secretly planned assassination was presented graphically in a "reconstruction" of one of their meetings. They had been in the habit of spreading forbidden radical literature among factory workers, peasants and soldiers and were discussing how best to extend their activity. One of their number suddenly flung a handful of leaflets among them, crying passionately:

"We do not work enough. We must have deeds! Deeds!"

The others picked up the sheets and read fervid appeals to kill the creatures of the Government and not waste more time in weak educational propaganda. Some were won over to terrorism. They were arrested when setting out to kill the governor of the prison of preliminary detention. The men who revealed their plot to the police and got them penal banishment to the frozen deserts of Yakoutsk was the erstwhile enthusiastic comrade who had so stirred them with his appeal for deeds. He was an agent provocateur in the pay of the political police.

The revelation in the last few days that this type of man is ubiquitous in Russian society, that he is feared in the innermost clique of the Czar's private advisers, has shaken public feeling here to its depths. The amazement at the facts now admitted by the political police department itself is being followed by credulity that accepts any baseless extravagance, and readers should find enough in the unadorned narrative that follows to shed a lurid light on the constant mystery of Russia.

The first open official step into the light of publicity was taken on Sunday morning. A procession of closed two horse cabs set out from the police headquarters and delivered their forty occupants at the entrance to a house in the Tavrichesky street, in a prosperous quarter of the town. The prosecutor in State criminal cases and his assistant, with the chief executive officer of the political police and his staff, entered the house, leaving on guard outside about thirty armed agents, who had been specially provided with bullet proof shirts of mail. The purpose of the expedition was to arrest M. Alexis Lapukhin, ex-chief of the political police, who happens to be also first cousin of the Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, and brother-in-law of the Prince Ourousoff, whose authenticated revelations of how pogroms in Kishineff, Gomel and Bieloostok and the organized anti-Jewish outbursts during the Trepoff regime were fomented by incitements printed in the Government's printing offices and sent down beforehand to the chosen scene of massacre were the sensation of the first Duma. M. Lapukhin was removed to solitary confinement in the Kresty political prison, on a warrant charging him with denouncing to the enemies of the State a man in the employment of the State police, one Eugene Azeff.

It is the personality of M. Lapukhin that is the immediate enigma of the present crisis. I saw him first about four years and a half ago within an hour of the time when his master, M. de Plehve, the head of the Czar's Government, was killed by the bomb of the revolutionary revolutionist. M. Lapukhin was the chief of the political police of the empire. A well set up, handsome, early haired man of 45, suggesting a military officer in civilian attire, he had the easy, relaxed manners which most Russian senior officials cultivate, especially toward foreigners who come to question them on the delicate ground of political news. He smoked cigars and volunteered an interesting statement of De Plehve's departure that morning on his last journey to the Czar.

De Plehve had been the younger son of a noble man of Orel province, practicing as District Attorney at the Kharokoff Circuit Court. The then dictator was pleased with Lapukhin's attitude of politeness and brought him up to the capital to take charge of the political police of the empire, then as now the very kernel of the Czar's system. It was Lapukhin's mission to secure reliable agents who would report to him in time any plots that were being prepared against the Czar or anybody of importance in the Government. He held that post from the beginning of 1902 until early in 1908—that is to say, under De Plehve, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Count Witte until the eve of the opening of the first Duma.

Early in the days of the first Duma I met him in the main lobby of the House. He was not at all talkative. He had joined the Constitutional Democratic party and was no longer in the Government service. Even more, he was the defendant in a Government prosecution charging him with having furnished Ourousoff, his brother-in-law, with materials which he had acquired in his Government employment to attack the administration of his Government. He was ordered to leave the country and was ordered to leave the country and was ordered to leave the country.

Since the pogrom revelations two years ago the Czar has expressed himself implacably against M. Lapukhin and Prince Ourousoff, and it is the coteries round the Czar who are now resisting any inquiry into the methods of the political police. Even conservative men in the Duma rebel against police money being spent on perpetuating a reign of terror which perpetuates the rule of martial law; but the "provocateurs" have effectively terrorized the Imperial Court, which insists that the Government continue to be blackmailed out of vast sums in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior for "police protection."

SO HE KILLED HIMSELF.

Girl He Had Tried to Shoot Ran When Heppes Called This Time.

After serving several months in the Eastern county penitentiary for a murder attack on a daughter of Mrs. Mary Schuster at 40 Kent street, Newark, Louis Heppes went to the girl's home last night, placed a revolver in his mouth and shot himself dead.

Heppes frequently threatened Louise Schuster and her mother because they would not consent to his marrying the girl. He was arrested early in the summer for shooting at the girl and was released a few days ago. When he called last night the girl ran to the street and her mother upstairs. Heppes pleaded about the lower floor and then went to the kitchen. Mrs. Schuster, thinking he had left, ventured downstairs and found him dead. He formerly boarded with the Schusters.

JEWSTHEMSELVES TO BLAME

JUSTICE GOFF'S PLAIN TALK TO THEIR FEDERATION.

They Can Command Respect, He Says, by Proving Their Worth and Not Keeping Themselves a Race Apart—Sulzer Says Russia Ignores Her Treaty.

"Only when you are willing to mingle with your fellows and show that you are guided by fair and honest purposes can you command respect," said Justice John W. Goff yesterday afternoon to the hundreds of Jews, delegates from the 500 branches of the Jewish Federation of New York State, who crowded the auditorium at 311 East Broadway. "If you listen to the tongue of the demagogue, particularly the demagogue of your own race, and keep yourselves a race apart, you will breed opposition and prejudice."

Preceding Justice Goff several speakers had spoken in praise and defense of the Jews. Congressman William Sulzer urged the audience to work for the appointment of Jewish chaplains in the army and the navy. President Roosevelt, he said, had promised to appoint Jewish chaplains as soon as there should be vacancies.

Congressman Sulzer said that at the next session of Congress he should reintroduce his bill, killed at the last session, to provide three more chaplains.

"Mr. Taft feels as Mr. Roosevelt does about this matter," said the speaker. "He has given me his word that if the bill becomes law he will appoint some of the new chaplains from the Jewish race."

Mr. Sulzer then talked about the treatment of Jewish American citizens by Russia. Our passport treaty with Russia, he said, had been in existence since 1877, but Russia continually violated it by refusing to issue the passports of Jewish citizens of this country.

Russia should give the same rights to the Jew from America as to any other citizen, said the speaker. The people of this country should protect the Jew from this, and if Russia continues to be as reluctant to live up to her treaty obligations as she has been in the past she should be given a year's notice of the abrogation of the treaty. If she should then consent to mend her ways it would be better to have no treaty with her than to have one of this discriminating sort.

A bill providing for such protection, said Sulzer, would be introduced into the next Congress by Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

Former State Senator Martin Saxe made an appeal for the direct nomination bill. After showing how power had come to be lodged in one man's hands under our present system of election, he said, it is not too late to try to change that under the proposed system of direct nomination a few would get power.

The whole principle of representative government consists in the election of representatives by the people. If the people cannot be trusted, then representative government cannot last.

Walter M. Chandler, a lawyer and the author of a book on the Jews, delivered a panegyric on the Jewish race, recounting their achievements and pointing out their distinguished men.

It was immediately after Mr. Chandler's tribute to the greatness of the Hebrew that Justice Goff declared that the Jew could overcome the prejudice against him only by showing that he meant to be fair and honest.

He began his speech in a conversational tone, saying that he wished to make a few observations not as a teacher but as a friend to the Jew. "One danger that you are subject to," said Justice Goff, "is that of being pleased to hear the things that flatter you. The same is true of the individual. We do not like to be what is displeasing. We like flatterers."

"No race possesses all the virtues," said the speaker. "Neither is there any one who is evil. Men and women are alike everywhere. They are subject to the same passions, capable of the same virtues."

"There has been a lot of talk here about the proscription of the Jews. You are not the only people who have been proscribed. I remember the time when foreigners were proscribed. I remember a big procession was paraded with a banner carried by a man who later became famous, and this banner bore the words 'Death to foreigners.' I used to be common to the streets of Russia, and I remember the Jews of Russia, and I remember the Jews of Russia."

"The question is how to remedy this evil and overcome intolerance. You can't do it by law. There never yet was a law that made a man better or higher than he was. It is only by coming to pass that the Jew in America can be by his behavior recommend himself to the esteem of his fellows these occasions of rights will be given to him and prejudice will vanish. Law never yet was able to remedy this evil. It will be accomplished when your people command respect for the manhood of your men and the virtue of your women."

Justice Goff ended with the appeal quoted to the Jews to break down the barriers that have separated them from their fellows and to show their worth by attending conscientiously to their duties as citizens, voting for no man because he is a Jew, but voting only for the best man irrespective of race or party.

NO PROFIT IN OSBOURNE'S ART.

Robert Stevenson's Stepson Hasn't Got in a Cent for a Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Lloyd Osbourne, novelist, magazine writer and automobilist, pleaded in court here yesterday that he had not earned a cent by his writings in the last year and that he should not be compelled to pay anything toward the support of his wife, Katherine.

Last July she brought suit against him for maintenance of herself and her two young boys.

Osbourne declares his wife has literary and artistic talent which she should utilize for her support. He says she has had an income from the rent of the San Francisco house belonging to him on which she has lived since she married him, and that she has refused to permit him to see his children. He ends by declaring he has been obliged to borrow money from his mother, Mrs. Robert Stevenson, for his living expenses, as the money in his books has been nothing the last year.

The wife charges that all their trouble is due to Mrs. Stevenson, who tried to force her to sue for divorce.

TO FIGHT PITTSBURGH GRAFT.

Organization Formed to Go After the Men Higher Up.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.—Alleging that those who have appeared in the half hearted graft crusade have not the heart to go after the "men higher up," ministers and bankers to the number of twenty have applied for a charter for the Public Defence Association of Pittsburgh.

The object will be to get at the bottom of all grafting and wrongdoing, and each member is bound to see that none of the guilty escapes. Among those who appear as charter members are John J. Leary, and Levy, the Rev. A. C. Diefenbach and Clarence V. Tiers of the Dollar Savings Bank.

OVERBOARD FROM BATTERY.

Two Emulators of the Fish Report and a Policeman Hooks Them Out.

James McDonald and William Maloney are now the heroes of that part of the Syrian quarter that still hangs out the green flag with the yellow harp upon it. They did something early yesterday morning that will be recalled as long as the Aquarium is full of fish.

They dived off the Battery wall into the bay and lived to tell the tale in the Tombs police court. That is, they lived to tell as much as they could recall, which under the circumstances is something. Just what prompted them to dive they modestly refrained from mentioning. However, jump they did, and John Sullivan of the harbor squad had something to say of the rashness of the young men and of their lack of respect for the sleeping hours of the policemen, firemen and fish of the neighborhood.

McDonald and Maloney and a friend who had been playing some sort of a game in Washington street and when the room got full of smoke and bad air they decided to go for a walk along the Battery wall. Passing the Aquarium, naturally, they saw the fish and of how far fish could swim. The friend said that he did not know so much about the swimming proclivities of fish, but that he had heard that some persons drank like fish and that if some persons could do that much like a fish they ought to swim some.

It might have been McDonald and again it might have been Maloney who got an idea then and there. There certainly was plenty of room for a try in the bay, and as it was a long time before day—it was just 2:15 A. M.—they could get back in time for church.

The friend ascertained for them that there was not a policeman in sight, and so they stole to the water's edge and were overboard in a jiffy. The water was reasonable, but McDonald and Maloney for a short while wotted not.

"Come in, Bill, the water's fine," they called to their friend ashore. Bill shivered a bit and shook his head.

Getting into the bay is not difficult; getting out is, especially when waves dash hard against the wall and no friendly hand is there to assist. McDonald and Maloney decided that after all they wouldn't swim to Coney Island and that if a real fish could do that and some more they didn't give a good dam it was up to them to get out of there.

The friend went over to the harbor squad's shop and told the lieutenant that a couple of fellows were in trouble outside.

John Sullivan, grabbed the nearest boathook. McDonald and Maloney were having the time of their lives, but it wasn't the sort of a time they cared for. Sullivan told them that as they had carried them into the station house on Pier A they were willing to get as close to the radiator as their wet clothes would allow.

They gave ball in the station house and after they got some dry clothes went to their homes. In the Tombs court later they were mighty sorry. Magistrate Green told them that as they had had a pretty good lesson he would discharge them. They said they would never again go in the bay.

STEEL CAR CONTRACT ENDS.

Trust Free to Build Cars and Car Builders to Buy Where They Please.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.—At midnight last night the ten year contract entered into between Andrew Carnegie and the makers of steel cars regarding plates expired. Efforts on the part of the United States Steel Corporation, which took over the Carnegie Steel Company with its agreement, have failed to bring a new agreement with the steel car people, and tomorrow morning the makers of steel cars will go out into the open market for their steel plates.

For the first time since the steel car came into prominence the independents have a chance to offer rates to car makers, for Mr. Carnegie had bound the car makers up with a tight agreement as to plates, he on the other hand agreeing not to erect a steel car plant of his own during the ten years.

No secret was made by the steel car makers that they will not sign a new agreement at the rate of the one just closed, though that was on a sliding scale. The corporation, according to information given out here, wants the car makers to sign an agreement to sell their steel plates at a rate not higher than the one just closed, and if they do not it is inferred that the corporation will embark in the manufacture of steel plates. The fact that President Corey some time ago announced that the corporation would spend at least \$1,000,000 on a new plant for car chassis is taken to have meant that the corporation would go further if necessary and erect a steel car plant.

It is pointed out in Pittsburgh this evening that even though the Carnegie Steel Company has no record showing former incorporations. With cooperation the records of vagrants would be accessible to all country authorities and vagrants could get from one county to another before being arrested and the county in which the arrest is made charged with the maintenance of the prisoner. County authorities and their constituents object to the expense entailed in the maintenance of these people. When vagrants are arrested and incarcerated in county jails it is seldom that any record is taken of them, and when they are released and again incarcerated in the jail of another county the latter county has no record showing former incorporations. With cooperation the records of vagrants would be accessible to all country authorities and vagrants could get from one county to another before being arrested and the county in which the arrest is made charged with the maintenance of the prisoner. County authorities and their constituents object to the expense entailed in the maintenance of these people. When vagrants are arrested and incarcerated in county jails it is seldom that any record is taken of them, and when they are released and again incarcerated in the jail of another county the latter county has no record showing former incorporations.

UNWRITTEN LAW WINS.

Crowd Congratulates Man Who Killed His Brother-in-Law.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 14.—The ringing of the court house bell early this morning announced that the jury had returned a verdict in the "unwritten law" murder trial of Hardin L. Hale, who killed Hamlet Dillon and brought fully a thousand people to the court house.

Before reading the jury's verdict the Court announced that any one making a demonstration would be put in jail. As the clerk finished reading the verdict of acquittal a noisy shout of approval went up and for several minutes Judge Houghton was unable to restore order.

Men swarmed over the railings and literally mobbed Hale to congratulate him. Hale, who is an internal revenue collector at Nicholasville, Ky., came here last October and shot his brother-in-law, Hamlet Dillon, on Main street, alleging that Dillon had despoiled his home. Hale is held for examination to-morrow to determine his sanity, the jury having agreed he was insane when he killed Dillon.

SPOT WHERE HEROES FELL.

Savannah Sons Find Place Where Jasper and Pulaski Died.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—Representatives of the Sons of the Sons of the American Revolution have at last fixed beyond doubt the exact spot where Sergt. Jasper and Count Pulaski fell in the battle fought here on October 9, 1779.

The spot is in the Spring Hill redoubt, which has been marked and built for old accounts could hardly have been located. The report to the Sons of the Revolution tells of the fight at Spring Hill on the night of October 3, 1779, when the French allies attempted to retake the city and furnish proof that Jasper and Pulaski were shot at the redoubt.

The charter members are Capt. J. Leary and Levy, the Rev. A. C. Diefenbach and Clarence V. Tiers of the Dollar Savings Bank.

UNION MEN HIT AT METZ

DON'T LIKE HIS ANSWER TO THEIR COMPLAINTS.

C. F. U. Speakers Feel Sure That He Can't Run His Office—Recent His Statement That City Isn't in Business to Advertise the Walking Delegates.

Some unkind things were said at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by the delegates in reference to the sarcastic letter of Comptroller Metz to Secretary Ernest Bohm in reply to the complaints of the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Union and the National Association of Steam Safety Engineers that the prevailing rate of wages law was being neglected by the Comptroller's office. The letter was published in the newspapers the week before last and was not received by Bohm until last week, which made the delegates all the more angry.

Secretary Bohm said that after the letter had been published in the newspapers he wrote to the Comptroller complaining that he had not received the letter. He got a reply from the Comptroller saying that the letter was sent to Secretary Bohm in time to be in his hands a week from yesterday.

Bohm produced the letter, a copy of which had been given to the papers, and said that the postmark was Monday, February 7. He then read the letter.

This is a paragraph: Please bear in mind that the government of this city was not instituted for the benefit of those employed by the city or for any special interest, but for the benefit of the citizens and taxpayers as a whole and not to help walking delegates to advertise themselves or hold up contractors by filing protests of alleged violations, which have stopped more men from working than any amount of payments by this office ever did help.

"We know that Comptroller Metz has no shown the ability to run his office," said Delegate McConville of the engineers, "or the labor unions would not have stopped more men from working than any time that we have had to tell him what his duties were. If he did his duty to the taxpayers it would not be necessary for us to have the payment of contracts tied up."

Comptroller Metz says that the walking delegates are trying to advertise themselves. "I said Delegate Curtis of the Rock Drillers Union. Some of our men who were working for the city did not get paid for seven weeks. Whose fault was that? Of course we had to get the wages for them by going to the Comptroller's office and in the meantime our union was assessing itself to get them enough to eat."

Delegate Green of the housepainters' union said that it would be better for the Comptroller to attend to his duties than starting political booms for himself. A boom was started for him for the Mayoralty, Green said, but it fell flat.

"We have tried to get Mr. Metz to listen to us," said Green, "but it has been very discouraging. You couldn't get him to stand still for a moment."

It was decided to turn the letters over to the rock drillers and the engineers' union with instructions to send a fitting reply to the Comptroller.

TRAMPING GREATLY INCREASED.

651 Trespassers Killed on the Pennsylvania Lines in 1908.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just had figures compiled showing that in 1908 651 trespassers were killed and 791 injured on its lines. These figures are referred to in a letter which President McCrea has sent to Orlando F. Lewis of the Charity Organization Society.

The Pennsylvania two years ago began a movement to secure the cooperation of towns and cities along its lines in suppressing vagrancy, but in his letter Mr. Lewis President McCrea says that so far they have failed to accomplish this desired object. The letter says:

"If we are to be at all successful in our handling of the vagrancy problem it is essential that there be cooperation between the town and county authorities and the public or private charitable organizations. One of the difficulties of our railway is that it is a highway for vagrants. It is a highway for vagrants to move from one county to another before being arrested and the county in which the arrest is made charged with the maintenance of the prisoner. County authorities and their constituents object to the expense entailed in the maintenance of these people. When vagrants are arrested and incarcerated in county jails it is seldom that any record is taken of them, and when they are released and again incarcerated in the jail of another county the latter county has no record showing former incorporations. With cooperation the records of vagrants would be accessible to all country authorities and vagrants could get from one county to another before being arrested and the county in which the arrest is made charged with the maintenance of the prisoner. County authorities and their constituents object to the expense entailed in the maintenance of these people. When vagrants are arrested and incarcerated in county jails it is seldom that any record is taken of them, and when they are released and again incarcerated in the jail of another county the latter county has no record showing former incorporations."

The figures compiled show that 2,989 persons were arrested for trespassing along the Pennsylvania lines last year, 442 for vagrancy and 10,437 for illegal train riding, more than double the arrests in the previous year. Some of the increase, the railroad says, was undoubtedly due to the fact that more men were passing through the State than ever before.

The figures also go to show that the tramp problem is growing more serious. In England, it is pointed out, tramping of this kind was practically disappeared by reason of stringent laws passed.

Hoboken's Big Policeman Dead.

Behrens Tietjen, a former Hoboken roundman, died of cancer of the stomach yesterday morning at his home in High-point avenue, Westview Heights.

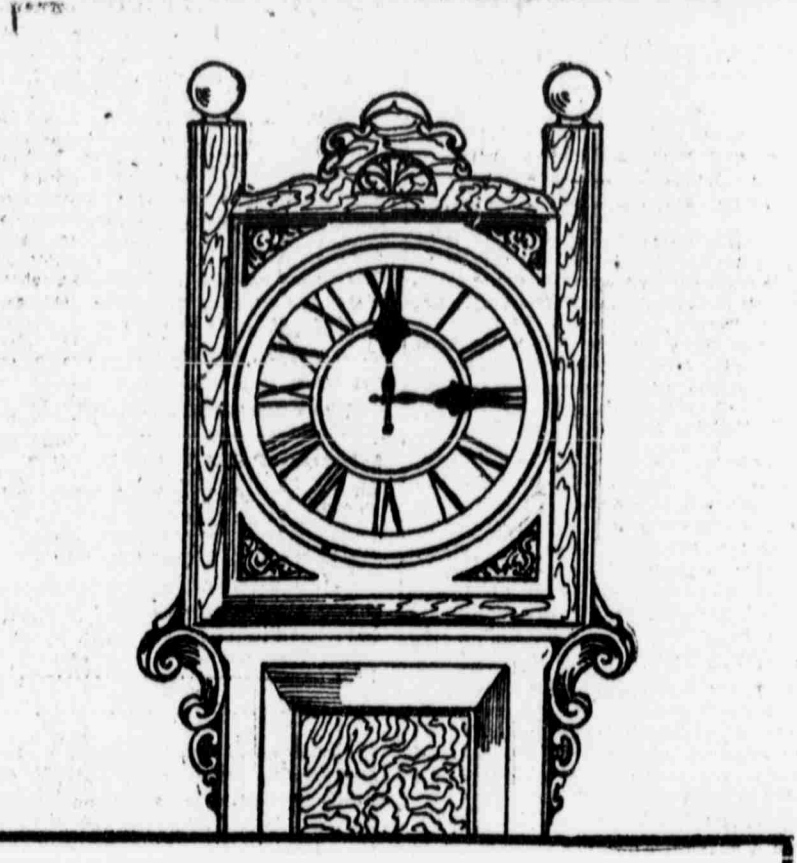
He retired from the police force several years ago after twenty-one years of service. Barney Tietjen, as he was known, weighed more than 300 pounds.

A NEW DOG FOR THE MAYOR.

And for Commissioner Hayes and Chief Croker—Firemen Have 'Em to Give Away.

There were many personally conducted trips yesterday to a stall in the rear of the quarters of Engine 30 and Truck 16, Fire Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh street, to get a peep at the eight new puppies of Bessie and Oakley, Dalmatian hounds, pets of the companies. Oakley was presented to the firemen by William J. Yoderbitt, Jr.

Lieut. Wise confided the fact that Mayor McClellan, Fire Commissioner Hayes and Chief Croker would each get one of the dogs. Four of the puppies are male and the first one to get a name was called Jake, after Jacob Hoffman of the engine crew.



Old Man:

You know I am fond of you—and Tracy is a lovely fellow—but for goodness sake don't send me another story of his without some warning.

When "The Message" arrived last night I had just told the good lady I was altogether too tired and sleepy to go out and was going to retire early. Well, it looks like as if there would be trouble in the family. I got to bed at 3:00.

Yours,

JACK STEELE.

P. S.—Perhaps I can square myself if the lady will read it herself.



BLOW AT OIL TRUST REBOUNDS.

Texas Industry Crippled by Suit That Keeps Standard Out of the State.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 14.—Prosecutions of the Standard Oil Company by the State and attachments which have resulted in oil steamers of the trust avoiding all Texas ports and the company keeping all its oil cars out of the State lest they be seized have been a costly menace to the oil industry.

Unable to get service on the Standard and some of its branches in suits for violations of the trust laws, the State some time ago seized sixty tank cars and other property which it is still holding. Since then no more cars or oil vessels have touched the State line and the effect is now being felt.

Oil producers declare that the shutting out of the Standard deprives them of an outlet and a market. The producing concerns are overstocked with crude petroleum and their refineries have been reducing their forces and output for several months.

The oil interests have appealed to the Attorney-General to remedy the condition in some way, and in their appeal they have the admission that the Standard creates and controls the market and that without outlet shut off the industry has suffered seriously and that even refineries in the State will be driven out of business within a year if these conditions continue.

Policeman Saved From a Gold Plated Gun.

Policeman John J. McCormick of Hoboken, having heard that James Carbone of 58 Jefferson street had been exhibiting a \$25 pearl handled gold plated revolver, stopped Carbone in a dark alley near the latter's home yesterday morning.

He was about to search the man when the latter pushed the muzzle of the gun against the policeman's stomach. At that moment Roundman William O'Donohue loomed up behind Carbone and struck him with his night stick before the Italian could pull the trigger. Carbone was locked up on a charge of attempting to kill McCormick.

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"Ornatus Bonitas"

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